



COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Reject This
Proposition

COLONEL Lipton, a Labour MP, wants the Colonial Office to talk the Hongkong Government into amending its laws so that soldiers convicted of civil crimes shall be immune from the punishment of caning. We trust Government will adamantly reject any such overture from London. Hongkong's criminal offences code and provisions for punishment are well conceived. Properly they are based on the essential principle that the same law applies to all, without discrimination. That principle must not be tampered with, or qualified in such a way that it loses anything either in letter or spirit. We can imagine nothing more likely to undermine the public's confidence in the justice of Hongkong laws than the knowledge they draw a distinction between one section of the community and another. Colonel Lipton's proposition that the military forces serving in Hongkong, and whose members violate the Colony's laws, should be treated more lightly when it comes to administering the law, is no more valid than a suggestion that the courts should distinguish between nationalities.

THE worthy Member of Parliament also appears to be confused in his mind as to the type of corporal punishment which our criminal courts order for people found guilty of serious crimes. He refers to flogging, which implies that the cat o' nine tails are used in our prisons. This is entirely erroneous.

For crimes which merit the punishment, offenders are ordered to be given a certain number of strokes of the cane, and even before this order is carried out, medical advice is required as to the physical fitness of the person to undergo the caning.

Objection to corporal punishment in any form there may be, but there can be no justification for ruling that it is legally right for one type of person, but not legally applicable to another.

Nor is it an acceptable proposition that the criminal courts of the Colony should surrender their jurisdiction over members of the forces, if and when they commit crimes against the community.

We are somewhat surprised the Minister of State for the Colonies promised to bring the proposition to the attention of colonial governments. There should, however, be no two minds about the reply. It must be a categorical rejection.

CHOU'S, NEW CEASEFIRE NOTE

Tone Raises Hopes

New York, Feb. 11. Officials in Washington are studying a new message from Mr Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of Communist China, on United Nations proposals for a ceasefire in the Formosa area, it was learned last night.

Details of the message were cloaked in secrecy, but an informed source said it still amounted to rejection of a Security Council invitation to the Communist Chinese to attend talks on a ceasefire.

But it differed from the official rejection on February 3 in that it was a personal message to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, and was couched in mild terms, officials here said.

His tone revived hopes in Washington and at the United Nations that ways can be found to end hostilities between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists. The Security Council is likely to meet again to discuss the Formosa situation on Monday, it was learned in New York last night. The Council has not met since Peking rejected its invitation.

Mr Chou's message was believed to have been a factor in deciding to call the meeting. It was understood that diplomatic exploration of the message, to see if it might suggest milder conditions for a discussion on Formosa, were nearly completed. A State Department spokesman, commenting on the message, said the United States would "welcome any practical step" towards settling the crisis in the Far East.—Reuter.

TWO-ITEM AGENDA
New York, Feb. 10. The United Nations Security Council is likely to meet again on the Formosa situation on Monday, it was learned at United Nations headquarters tonight.

An official announcement to this effect may be made tomorrow. Before deciding on the invitation to Communist China on January 31, the Council also approved a two-item agenda including the New Zealand proposal for co-sideration of a ceasefire in the area and a Soviet motion asking condemnation of alleged United States aggression against China and the withdrawal of all American forces in the Formosa region.

Priority was given to the New Zealand item. Since the uncompromising rejection by Communist China of the Council's invitation, private consultations have been continuing among the British, American, New Zealand and French delegations as to the next step the Council might take in the matter.—Reuter.

"Happy Retirement" Message

London, Feb. 10. A telegram was sent tonight to Mr George Malenkov, the deposed Soviet Premier, by members of the Oxford University Union Society—the University's famous debating society—wishing him a "long and happy retirement."

The telegram also invited him to take part in a debate on February 24 on the motion "this house refuses to be frightened by the Communist bogey."

—Reuter.

Drunk While Driving

Police Inspector Fined

A Hongkong Police Inspector, 28-year-old Hugh Perry, was fined \$500 by Mr H. H. B. How at Kowloon this morning for driving a car while under the influence of drink.

Perry, who hit a concrete lamp-post at Prince Edward Road shortly after midnight on December 16 last year, and overturned his car, was also disqualified from holding a driver's licence for one year.

After Mr J. C. Stewart had pleaded guilty to the charge, the Prosecution represented by Chief Inspector W. Eggleston, withdrew a charge of careless driving.

Insp. Eggleston told the Court that on December 15 the defendant took part in a rugby game at the Police Recreation Club, Boundary Street. Following the game, he started drinking beer with several other players. When Perry left the Club at 11:20 p.m. he was drunk. He drove off in a car, and was driving it at Prince Edward Road near the junction of Peace Avenue at 12:10 a.m. when the car collided with a concrete lamp-post and overturned.

MITIGATION PLEA
When the Police arrived, said Insp. Eggleston, the defendant was seen leaning against the lamp-post. He was taken to Kowloon City Police Station, and later to the Kowloon Hospital where he was certified as being under the influence of drink and incapable of driving a car.

In mitigation, Mr Stewart said that Perry was a young Police officer at the end of his first tour of four years. "His conduct in the Force has been exemplary," Counsel said.

Mr Stewart went on to say that the defendant's gross pay per month totalled \$1,100—of which he kept \$840. In conclusion, Counsel said that defendant was due to leave the Colony for his first furlough next month.

It Couldn't Be Done

Paris, Feb. 10. The Court of Assizes of Lille in northern France followed a bicycle "race against time" to decide whether a man, accused of murder, was guilty or not.

Rene Devau was accused of having killed a café owner with an iron bar in Abbeville. The accused denied the charge but his mistress charged him saying that Devau had gone to the place of the crime on a bicycle, with himself sitting on the frame, and an iron bar in his hand.

Devau's counsel argued that even a cycling champion could not have covered the 18 miles to Abbeville on a bicycle in one hour and a half hour, he claimed for the girl.

So the court decided to hold an experiment. A gendarme on a bicycle, holding an iron bar in his hand, and with the girl on the back, was timed. The time taken was 1 hour and 15 minutes, made by Devau.

Devau was acquitted.—France Press.

Engineering Expert's Harbour Tunnel Plan

By A STAFF REPORTER

A CROSS-HARBOUR TUNNEL OR BRIDGE... GIVEN THE CHOICE, WHICH OF THE TWO WOULD THE HONGKONG PUBLIC PREFER?

This controversy — an old one — was revived when the China Mail published an article last month stating that a British firm had submitted tentative plans to Government for the construction of a cross-harbour bridge.

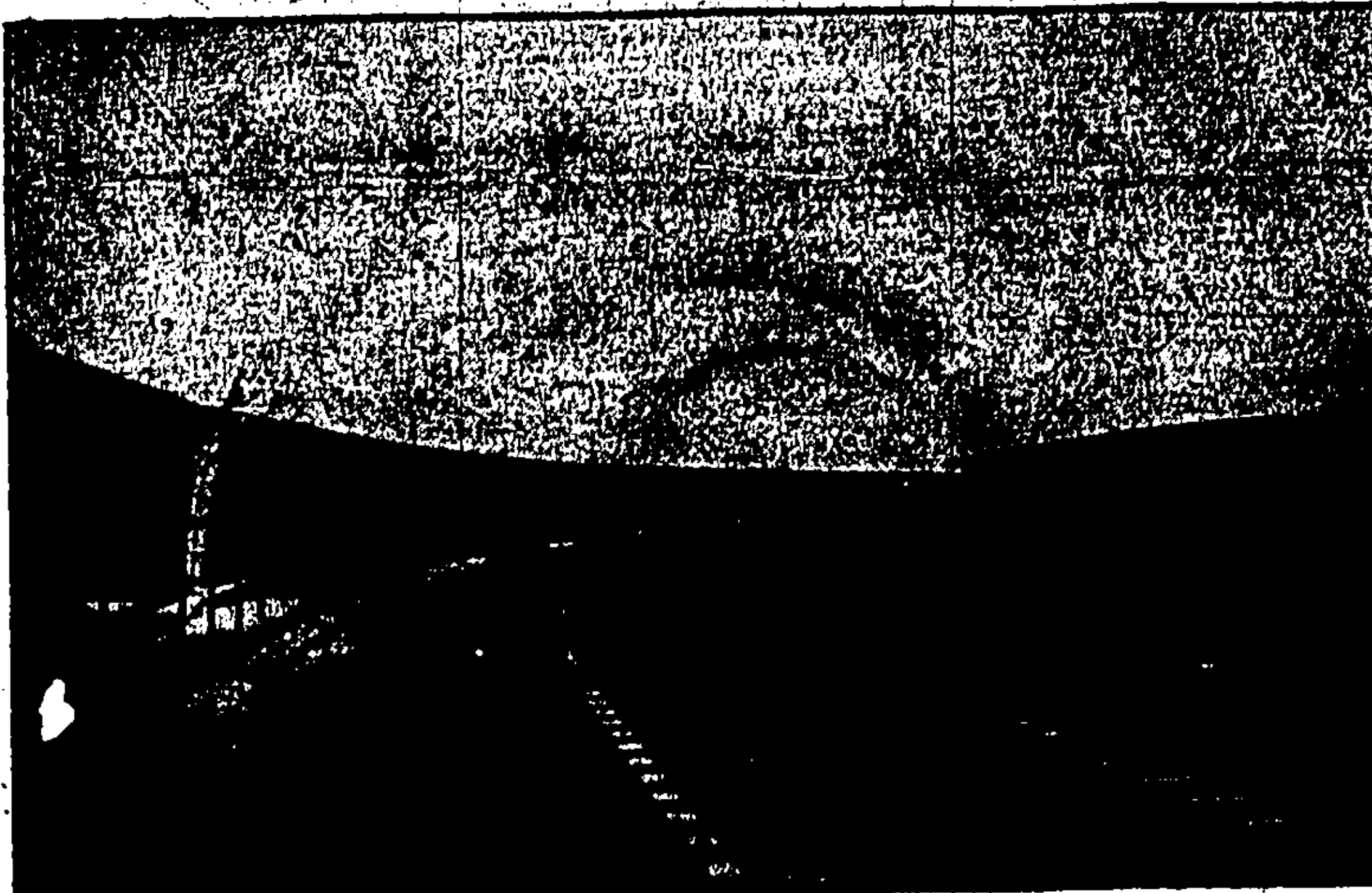
Yesterday, a Hongkong engineering expert, in an exclusive interview with the China Mail, expressed the opinion that from an engineering, as well as financial and practical point of view, a tunnel would definitely be preferable.

And the constructional engineering expert, who has made a close study of the question, gives his reasons in the following interview:

Why do you think a tunnel preferable to a cross-harbour bridge?
"First of all, a tunnel would be completely weather-proof, and what is more important, immune from typhoons. In the 1937 typhoon maximum winds were 167 mph were reported; the seas were rough enough to beach large ships along the waterfront. There is no guarantee that higher winds will not be experienced in future.

"Sections of the tunnel are built on shore, either in steel or reinforced concrete, the ends sealed with temporary bulkheads making the section air-tight; the sections are then floated into position and lowered into a trench which has been dredged to accommodate it, with allowance for a safety depth of cover. The sections are then joined, and when the complete tunnel is laid and joined with all the joints watertight, the water is pumped out and the internal work completed."

THE APPROACHES
How would you design the approaches to the tunnel?
"The total length of such a tunnel would be about 7,200 feet—over a mile, so that very few pedestrians would use it. It would be practical to have electric trolley buses running through it, in addition to other vehicles. This would provide a regular collection of tolls which would be paid by the transport companies.



What a Hongkong harbour tunnel would look like under the scheme revealed by an engineering expert today.

"This would make the design of a bridge very difficult. Secondly, a bridge would be expensive to maintain. Continual scraping, re-painting and repairs would be a never-ending source of expense. Here, of course, it may be said that in the case of a tunnel, there is the expense of lighting (day and night) and ventilation. However, lighting is also necessary on a bridge at night.

"I think it might safely be said that the cost of maintenance would be much lower in the case of a submarine tunnel. Then, a bridge would, to some extent, interfere with shipping. There is always the serious risk of ships colliding with the piers of the structure, especially during typhoons.

"I can think of only one point in favour of a bridge—it will not need a ventilation system." It has been claimed that the construction of a bridge would cost less than that of a tunnel, what would you say to that?

"\$105 MILLION"
"No one can say how much a tunnel or bridge would cost until every factor has been investigated and the structure designed; but the Americans have built many tunnels, the first one in 1905, and the average cost is about US\$2,500 per linear foot.

"If a tunnel could be built in Hongkong on this estimate it would cost HK\$105 million—or say roughly, \$100 to \$120 million. A sum that is about the same as the estimate for a bridge."

Assuming a harbour tunnel was built, what would be the best method of construction?
"In my opinion the 'open cut' method would be preferable. This may be described as follows:

"The Hongkong entrance would be best situated at the reclaimed area near Ice House Street, while the ideal place for a Kowloon approach, I think, would be at the place of vacant ground on Salisbury Road, next to the Peninsula Hotel. This is, of course, subject to survey. The sections of the tunnel at each side of the harbour would cross the shores at some depth. To connect them with the street level, a considerable length of gradual rise would be needed. This would not necessarily be straight, it may be curved into a helical shape, such as used in multi-storied garages in the USA and Europe. Such a 'spiral ramp' could be situated close to the shore, and would occupy very little of the expensive waterfront.

VENTILATION
You said that the most expensive item for the upkeep of a tunnel would be the ventilation system. Can you describe such a system?

"Tunnels such as these normally require special ventilation. This is done by installing airducts and pumping fresh air into the tunnel from the ends with large fans. The flow is often assisted by having other airducts connected to the tunnel, thus exhausting the foul air from the tunnel.

"Motor vehicles, using the tunnel, would produce both carbon oxide and smoke which, plus the high humidity, would make an unpleasant atmosphere. This is cleared by forced ventilation, the air usually being taken in at the top of towers at each terminus.

And lighting?
"The interior of a tunnel must be brightly lit, and the lighting system must be designed to last for a long time, being graded to match the changing contrast

"I estimate that each lane would be able to pass some 1,000 vehicles per hour."

MAKING IT PAY
Do you think a tunnel can be made to pay for itself?

"Yes. It would be necessary, of course, to charge a toll for some years. If this is kept at the same rates as are now being paid for transportation by ferry, my opinion is that the cost would be recovered within a matter of ten to fifteen years, then estimated.

"It has been found through experience that improvement in facilities leads quickly to an increased use so that the revenue is likely to be greater than estimated.

Where would the finances for such a project come from?
"Being a public service, the construction and operation of a tunnel should be undertaken by Government, of course. One suggestion is by a public trust, such as the London Passenger Transport Board, with a charter from Government.

"Finance would be provided by a loan, the existing companies being invited to become shareholders, so that their resources and personnel could be absorbed in the Board.

"Sir Patrick Abercrombie in his town-planning report of 1944 proposed a cross-harbour tunnel equipped with trains with the possibility of a direct track from the New Territories. What is your opinion on this?

"Firstly, should it be decided to run a 'cable' across the harbour, it may not be electrified. I do not think, however, that the demand is sufficient to justify such a step—the farm and fishing produce coming from the New Territories is partly transported on the mainland. However, if placed, such as the Suez Canal, it would be a great asset for the island.

Caning Of Soldiers

London, Feb. 10. Colonel Marcus Lipton (Labour) asked in the House of Commons today how many British troops in Hongkong and Singapore had, during 1953 and 1954, been sentenced to flogging as well as imprisonment.

Mr Alan Lennox Boyd, Colonial Secretary, replied: "In Hongkong six British servicemen received sentences of caning in addition to imprisonment during 1953-54. In two cases the sentences of imprisonment were quashed on appeal. "In Singapore there were two cases."—Reuter.

Close Vote On Capital Punishment

London, Feb. 10. The House of Commons tonight rejected, by the close margin of 245 votes to 214, a motion to abolish the death penalty for a five-year experimental period.

The Conservative government had asked for the motion to be thrown out, but at least 10 Conservatives voted with the majority of the Labour Opposition against capital punishment.

The vote was, therefore, regarded as a moral victory for the "abolitionists". A profound impression was made in the House of Commons by Mr Chuter Ede, MP, a former Labour Secretary of State for Home Affairs, had to decide whether or not to reprieve a number of murderers who had been found guilty.

Referring to the case of a man named Evans hanged in 1950 for the murder of his wife, Mr Ede said subsequent facts showed "a mistake was possible".

Evans was convicted on the evidence of a certain John Christie, who was also hanged later. Christie was arrested for strangling six women, two of them before the Evans case.

Mr Ede said, "If those facts had been known to the jury at the time they might perhaps have found Evans guilty of murder in conjunction with Christie. I doubt if they could have found Evans guilty of murder in any other circumstances."

"I was Home Secretary and wrote on the Evans papers, 'the law must take its course.' I think the Evans case shows, in spite of what has been done since, that a mistake was possible."—France Press.

Smoke & Flames Envelop Tachens

Keelung, Feb. 10. Communist troops, waiting on the Chinese mainland and nearby islands to take over the almost deserted Tachen group, tonight watched flames lighting the sky as the departing Nationalists put a torch to their emplacements.

The Nationalists scoured earth, policy followed the evacuation of civilians and most of the Tachens' garrison, with their guns and other movable equipment.

The troops are now speeding towards this already crowded port for posting to other Nationalist islands.

Guerrillas are expected to be left behind on the Tachens to harass the Communists when the evacuation is finally completed—probably within 24 hours. General Liu Lien-chi, the Tachens commander, is expected to be last man out.

The Nationalist Army Chief of Staff, General Li Sun-jen, flew to the Tachens yesterday to make sure that General Chiang Kai-shek's "scorched earth" policy was being carried out. He found clouds of black smoke drifting up as demolition men blew up buildings.

Three American transports, full of Nationalist soldiers, are expected to reach here at first light tomorrow. More than 4,000 troops and civilians arrived yesterday.

Nationalist officers said tonight the whole operation is expected to be completed within two days.—Reuter.

Horror-Comics Legislation

London, Feb. 10. The British Government has decided to introduce legislation to ban the sale of "horror comics" in this country, following a nationwide campaign against them.

It announced in today's parliamentary papers the presentation of a bill—the Children and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill—to the House of Commons.

The proposed legislation, expected to be published next week, will be aimed at preventing the dissemination of certain pictorial publications harmful to children and young persons.—China Mail Special.

Lowering Tariffs

Washington, Feb. 10. The House Ways and Means Committee voted 20 to five today to approve President Eisenhower's programme for expanding free world trade by lowering US tariffs.—Reuter.

For The Feminine Eye

Ladies, tomorrow's China Mail brings you half an hour of ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL READING! Turn to "Week-end Woman'sense" for reviews of the Spring fashion shows at London and Florence by our experts, Dorothy Barkley and Anne Scott-James.

Dorothy Barkley brings you the highlights from the collections of London's Top Twelve, while Anne Scott-James skims the cream from the Italian Haute Couture for new suggestions for your dressing... for every occasion.

In tomorrow's feature-packed Saturday Mail, there is also another exciting chapter of Roly Magner's story "Bluff Was My Armour," the story of how two German POWs fooled the British in a daring escape bid from a camp in India.

William Hickey brings you a first-hand report of the wedding of ballerina, Margot Fonteyn and Dr Roberto Arias in Paris.

R.A.F. men go ghost-hunting WITH RADAR! They begin an exciting search for the "White Lady" of the Ferry Boat Inn, Holbywell.

Don Juan, the fabulous lover of 17th-century Spain may become a saint! The Vatican has taken the first steps to inquire into his virtues, says our reporter in Rome.

In addition there are all your regular favourite features—Olive Hume and local pictures of the week, another chapter of "Hidden Mysteries of the Underworld Jungle", a new mystery taken from the MYSTERIOLES, Jane Roberts on current films, the latest local and overseas sports reviews, book reviews, crossword, and ALL THE WINNERS AT THE VALLEY. In tomorrow's MAIL PAGE CHINA MAIL.

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ALL QUIET IN MOSCOW

No Further Major Sensations Expected In Next Few Days

By Don Dallas

London, Feb. 10.

Russia appeared today to be entering a period of relative calm after the administrative shakeup which has given the Soviet Union a new Premier and Defence Minister and has sent Mr Georgi M. Malenkov packing off to direct the development of electric power stations.

With the ending of the Supreme Soviet session yesterday, no new major sensation from Russia is expected—at least not within the next few days.

PRINCESS AT CRICKET MATCH

Bridgetown, Feb. 10. Princess Margaret today paid a surprise visit to Bridgetown's Kensington oval to meet the British Guiana and Barbados cricket teams playing a five-day match.

She was wearing a white blouse and a yellow skirt and no stockings.

The Princess was received by Sir Allan Collymore, Chief Justice of Barbados and President of the Barbados Cricket Association, who presented the two captains—Bruce Palmer and Dennis Atkinson of Barbados.

Princess Margaret passed along the lines of players near the boundary shaking hands with each man.

LAST DAY

It was the last day of the match and when the Princess left British Guiana needed 410 runs in five hours to win.

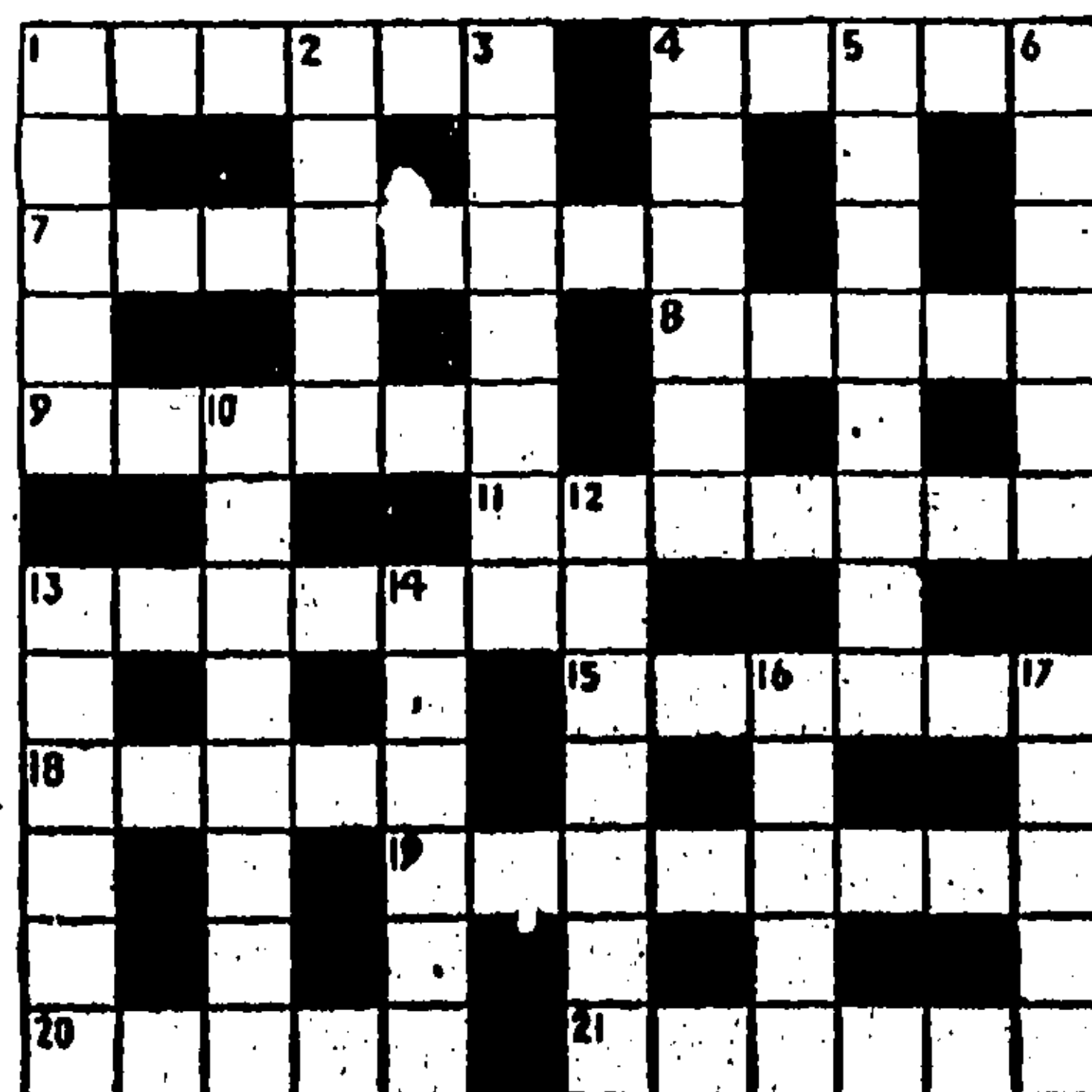
Later the Princess went to Hottelton, where the British first landed in Barbados in 1650.

She had the rest of the day free from official engagements to enable her to visit Heron Bay, the home of two of her childhood friends.

They are Michael and Jeremy Tree sons of Mr Ronald T. v. former Conservative Member of Parliament for Market Harborough, now living in Barbados. Mr Tree is a grandson of the late Chicago millionaire, Marshall Field.

He and his American-born second wife had made arrangements for a swimming party on their lovely private beach.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Defeats (colloq.) (6) | 1 Minor actor (6) |
| 4 Hazards (5) | 2 Coal worker (5) |
| 7 Royal (5) | 3 Protection (7) |
| 8 Church (5) | 4 Save (6) |
| 9 Rise (5) | 5 Divide (6) |
| 11 Precious stone (7) | 6 Dense (6) |
| 13 Get ready (7) | 10 Salutation (8) |
| 15 Magnificent (6) | 12 Communication (7) |
| 16 Teacher (5) | 13 GUN talk (6) |
| 18 Shaded closely (8) | 14 Stop (5) |
| 20 Covered (5) | 15 Broccoli (6) |
| 21 Last (5) | 17 Shift (5) |

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Miss, 4. Peacock, 8. Oral, 9. Opal, 10. Rustler, 11. April, 12. Die, 14. Damsel, 17. Armed, 19. Wages, 22. Natives, 23. Meat, 27. Vase, 28. Limited, 29. Nuns, 30. Road, 31. Kittens, 32. Soda, Down: 2. Lumber, 3. Sledge, 5. Faced, 6. Eluded, 7. Choir, 13. Damsel, 15. Shaded, 16. Rose, 18. Nuns, 20. Service, 21. Amused, 24. Barbed, 25. Alibi, 26. Laid, 28. Miss.

A third stage in Russia's Post-Stalin Government has opened with the passing of the Malenkov era.

But it is not exactly a "Khrushchev era." This is the period of the army—Party coalition, with the Red Army holding the balance of power and playing a more important role in Soviet affairs than hitherto.

SUDDEN SURPRISES True the Kremlin can always throw sudden surprises but expert observers of the Soviet scene here discount any likelihood of a whole string of decrees by Party boss Nikita Khrushchev, reorganizing this and that within the immediate future.

It is clear now that the policy battle on the question of home front priorities was fought and

decided well before the Supreme Soviet session.

That session merely endorsed decisions already taken and confirmed by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party held a few days before.

The world is asking why Mr Malenkov has not been purged or denounced as a traitor.

The answer appears to be that matters have not gone so badly on the Russian home front that a spectacular purge or sensational treason trial is considered necessary.

Laurenti Beria was executed after a secret trial. But Beria, according to Soviet and other more independent sources apparently, genuinely plotted to seize actual power.

In any case he and his secret police army were a genuine danger to Mr Malenkov, Khrushchev and their colleagues. Mr Malenkov had no organisation behind him. Once Stalin died he had to give up his control of the Party machine.

And the fact that Malenkov is not purged is a further indication that this is neither a period of Khrushchev dictatorship nor of extremely acute crisis.—*Reuter*.

TACTICAL H-WEAPONS IN 5 YEARS

Washington, Feb. 10.

The United States will be ready to use "H-weapons" on the battlefield in about five years' time, Gen. James Gavin, Chief of Operations of the US Forces, said in a Press conference here today.

He said thermo-nuclear, or "H" weapons would be ready for use between 1959 and 1970. He warned journalists of the utter folly of supposing that the Soviet armies were any less well-equipped than American forces.

He added that a soldier would have a reasonable chance of surviving "H" warfare.

Gen. Gavin said in order to be prepared for any eventuality, US chiefs-of-staff had to face up to the possibility of a war with "standard" atomic weapons.

They had also to study the adaptation of land forces to a thermo-nuclear, or "H" war, and had to consider likewise a war in which the new weapons were merely held in reserve. Gen. Gavin's remarks were touched off by a journalist's request for his opinion on the speech made by Soviet Gen. Ilyan Konev about Russia's armed strength last Wednesday.

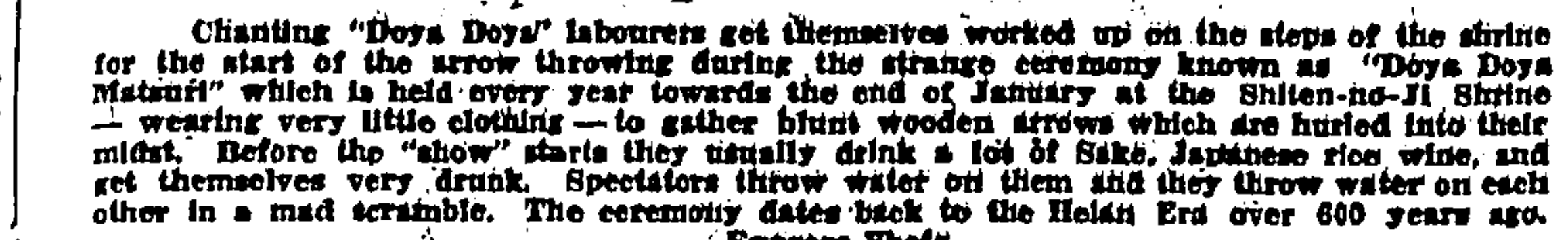
AIR CRASH INQUIRY

London, Feb. 10.

A public inquiry is to be held into the Stratocruiser crash at Prestwick, Scotland, on Christmas morning when 28 people were killed.—*China Mail Special*.

Paris, Feb. 10. The Tunisian Foreign Minister, Tahar Ben Ammar, left here today to wait in Tunis until a new French Cabinet can be formed to continue Franco-Tunisian negotiations on self-government for the North African protectorate.

He said the Tunisian Government was waiting for the fall of the Malenkov era, a government which had maintained a "policy of understanding and realism" towards the Soviet Union of Tunisia's independence.



Chanting "Doya Doya" labourers get themselves worked up on the steps of the shrine for the start of the arrow throwing during the strange ceremony known as "Doya Doya Maturu" which is held every year towards the end of January at the Shiten-no-Ji Shrine—wearing very little clothing—to gather blunt wooden arrows which are hurled into their midst. Before the "show" starts they usually drink a lot of Sake, Japanese rice wine, and get themselves very drunk. Spectators throw water on them and they throw water on each other in a mad scramble. The ceremony dates back to the Heian Era over 600 years ago.—*Express Photo*.

CAIRO CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYRIAN PREMIER

Cairo, Feb. 10.

The Egyptian radio campaign against the Arab nations that refused to condemn the Turco-Iraqi pact had its first effect in Syria today when Premier Dr Faes el Khoury was unable to form a new Government to replace the one that broke up shortly after the Cairo conference.

Both Dr Khoury and his Foreign Minister, Mr Faidhi el Atassi came under sharp radio and Press criticism in Damascus on charges of failing to adhere at the Cairo conference to previous policy of Syria.

Mr Atassi was facing Parliamentary attempts to try him before the Supreme Court on charges of violating constitutional practices.

NO VIOLATION Mr Atassi issued a formal statement declaring that the Turco-Iraqi pact did not violate the provisions of the Arab League or the League's collective security pact.

He reiterated the Baghdad argument that the pact was designed to meet Iraq's special strategic circumstances and added that Iraq had the sovereign right to conclude an agreement with Ankara.

He pointed out that his role in the Cairo conference was to mediate between Cairo and Baghdad to safeguard Arab unity.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies ruled that Mr Atassi's neutralist stand at the Cairo conference violated the Government's pledge to Parliament that it would oppose any Arab tie-up with East or West.

It was on this pledge that the Deputies gave the Dr Khoury Cabinet a vote of confidence last year.

Dr Khoury's failure to form a new Government goes back

directly to Cairo's "Operation Exposure"—the Press and radio campaign to expose Arab Premier and Foreign Ministers who refused to condemn the Turco-Iraqi pact at the Cairo conference.

The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, who leads this campaign, has directed most of his fire—barring the Iraqi Premier, Nuri al Said—against Mr Atassi.

FIRST TO REFUSE

Maj. Salem wrote that Mr Atassi was the first Arab delegate to refuse to sign the denunciation of the pact, thereby encouraging the Lebanese, the Jordanians to follow suit.

Maj. Salem paid a tribute to the Jordanian Premier, Tewfik Abulhoda, and the Foreign Minister, Wafiq Salih, but following the downfall of the Syrian Cabinet it was not known whether Cairo may now switch its campaign against the Lebanese Government.—*United Press*.

Material Witness In Rape Case Gaoled

New York, Feb. 10.

A clothing salesman with a scratched and bruised face was gaoled today as a material witness in the savage rape-slaying of a New York University coed.

Angelo (Mike) Morelli, 27, was ordered held on \$10,000 bond after the police questioned him for almost 30 hours about Arlene Yarrow's death. The student was found strangled, raped and mutilated last Sunday in the shabby apartment of a girl friend.

The Assistant District Attorney, Alexander Herms, said that Morelli, who has admitted that he knew the friend, Herta Payson, "has vital information" concerning Miss Yarrow's death.

He said the stocky salesman was a "necessary and important witness in the investigation."

POLICE RECORD

Morelli, who has a police record including two previous charges, was arrested yesterday on a tip that he had helped Yarrow's murderer escape. He was charged with kidnapping and harboring a fugitive.

bars and with a prostitute who scratched him and bruised his face in a fight over her fee. Detectives said Morelli's story was "fantastic." He was taken on a tour of the bars he claimed he had visited, but no one was able to identify him. He also was unable to tell the police where to find the streetwalker.—*United Press*.

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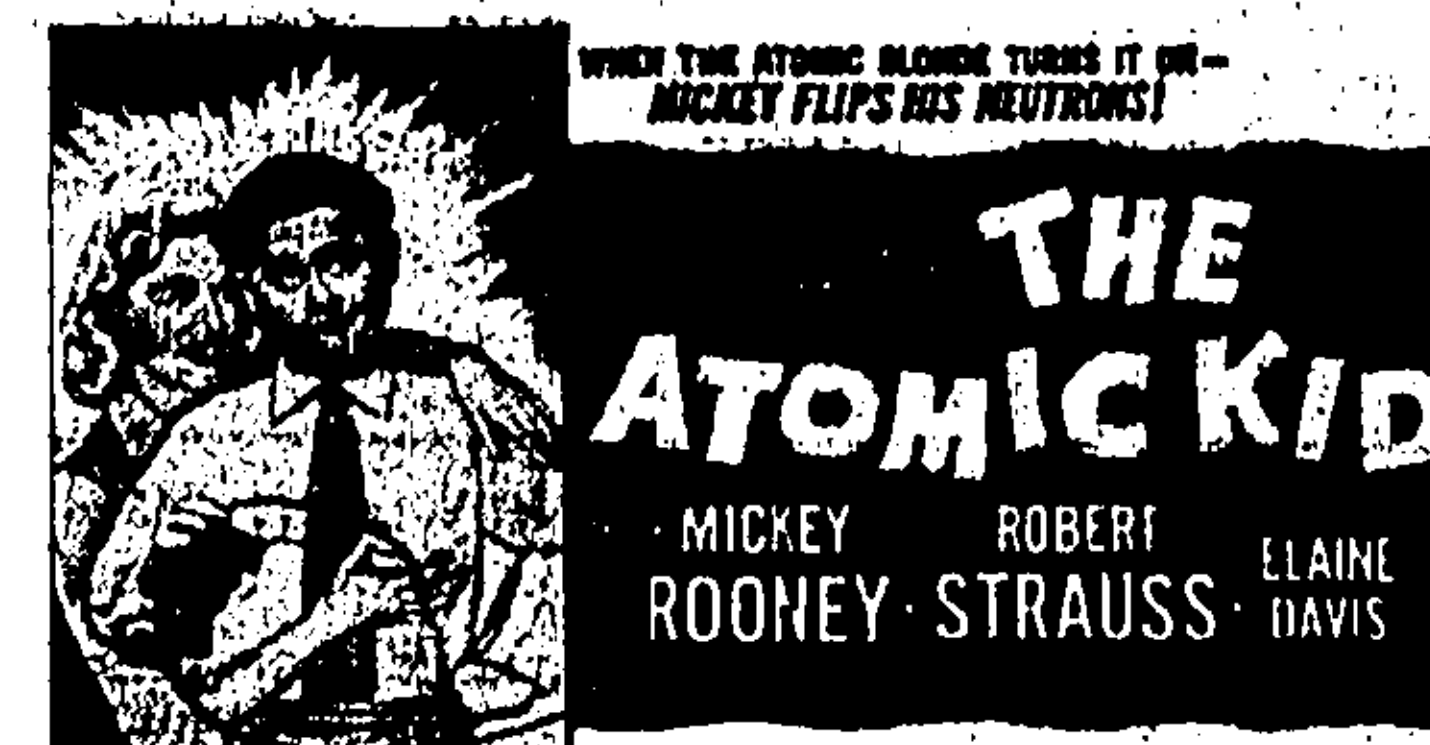
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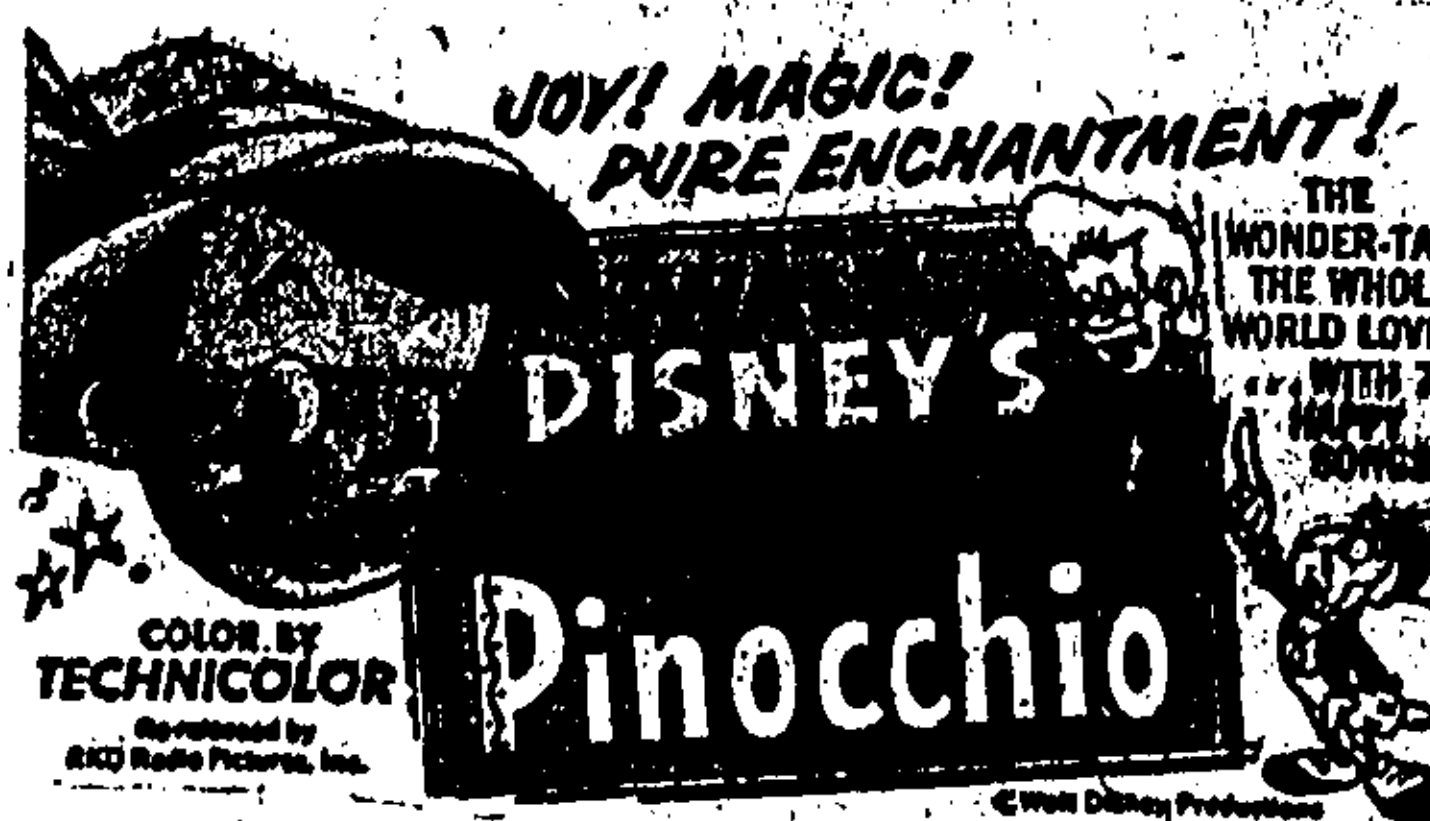
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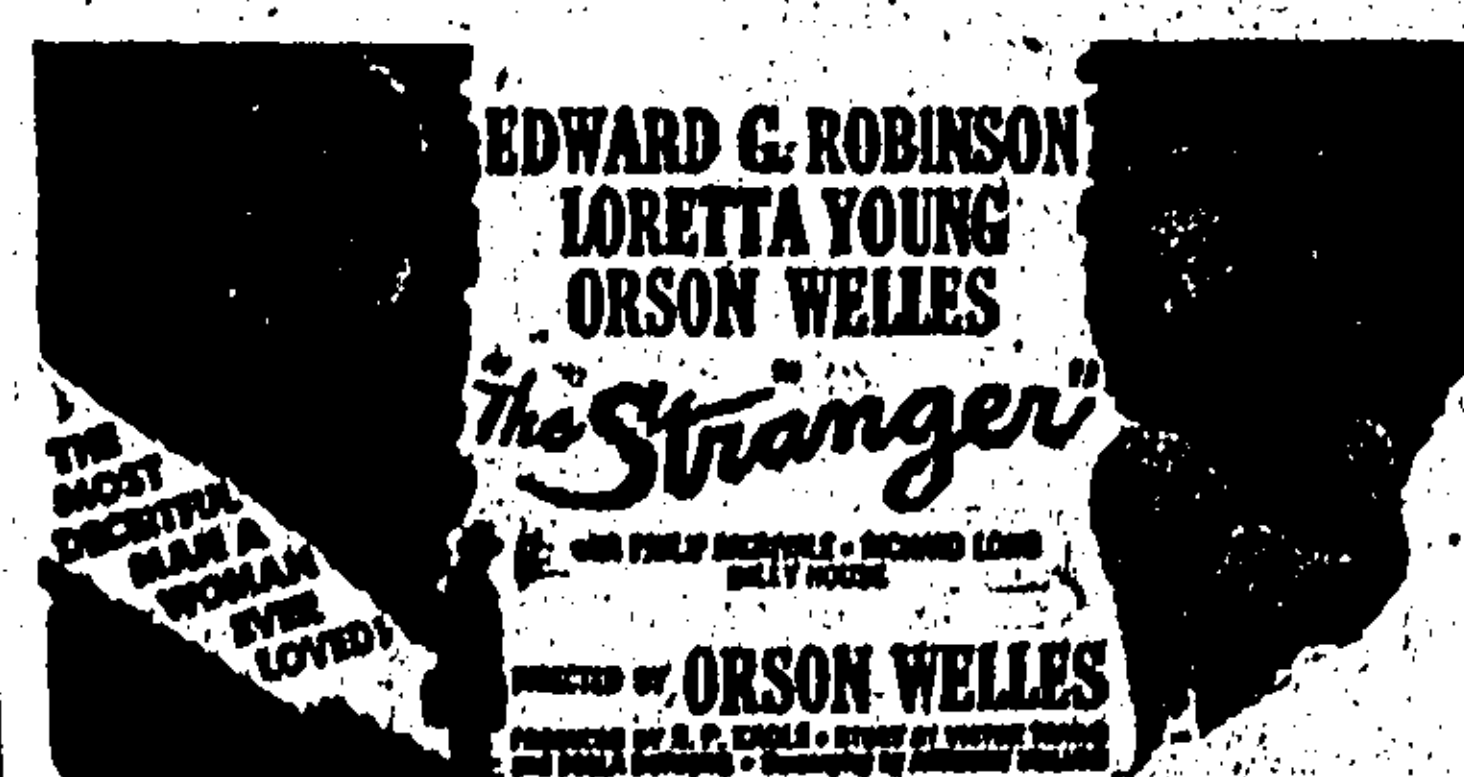


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by
V.R. BURKHARDT

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HONGKONG

KOWLOON



"Good morning, your Majesty." London Express Service

HERE'S A JOB THAT MOUNTBATTEN MIGHT DO WELL

By Ian Colvin

I HAVE advice for
Earl Mountbatten, who,
in a few weeks' time,
becomes First Sea Lord.
Before he settles down at
his Admiralty desk let him
pay a flying visit to see what
is going on at Gibraltar, and
then go to Madrid and
pay a formal call on General
Francisco Franco.

For a situation has arisen
about Gibraltar which will
demand his closest attention
as Head of the Navy.

It is a year since Franco
stated his formal claim to
Gibraltar and offered to lease
it back to us as a base.

He made a protest in London
before the Queen visited the
Rock on her Empire tour. After
that both the British and the
Spanish authorities took security
measures to prevent an incident
during the royal visit.

And out of those measures,
which have been only partially
lifted, a state of creeping
blockade has arisen. Spain
withdrew its consulate from
Gibraltar in April, before the
Queen's visit. As a result the
people of Gibraltar must apply
to the Spanish Consulate in
London for visas to enter Spain.

Ban imposed

BUT because Franco has
imposed a ban on other ranks
from the garrison visiting Spain
both citizens and officers have
decided not to visit the main-
land either.

On the Spanish labour force,
going to and from the dockyard,
Franco keeps a watchful eye.
And the Spaniards have erected
an iron gate at the end of the
causeway, depriving the Colony
of access to half a mile of no-
man's-land.

There is no need for alarm.
We are not going to lose Gibrat-
ar to Spain, but we can lose
much of its strategic usefulness
to us. If we are not friendly
with Spain, that fact is clear.

Not happy

IT is clear, too, that at this
time we can only achieve
friendship with Spain through
Franco. Nobody in Whitehall
is anxious to break the ice with
the Spanish dictator. He has
long been the gaudy target for
all our political parties.
Sir Anthony Eden shifts the
Gibraltar deadlock on to Mr.
Alan Lennox-Boyd. The
Colonial Secretary is not happy
with it. The Army would be
heartily glad not to meddle with
this problem. It is the Royal
Navy that is most vitally in-
terested in Gibraltar, and has
most to lose there.

What difference would a
visit by Mountbatten make?

Let us first recall that a private
food has been carried on by
the Foreign Office against
Franco for nine years past.
Labelling him as an unfriendly
upstart, it has carefully isolated
him from contact with any British
personality whom he
might deem his equals.

Slighted

HIS official contacts have been
with a queue of dull and
shuffling ambassadors. He has
been slighted or ignored.

Imagine, then, the impact on
Franco of this gorgeous and
gold-braided figure. What could
be more stimulating to second
thoughts about Gibraltar than
an encounter with the powerful
admiral who has must given up
the top Mediterranean com-
mand?

A commander-in-chief who
can get six other admirals to
row his barge, with a U.S. ad-
miral as stroke oar, is not one
whose words would be lightly
heeded by the Supreme of
Spain.

What else is there about
Mountbatten that would help to
dazzle Franco? He is a great
aristocrat with royal connec-
tions. He has a liking for lordly
sports such as polo.

He has a sense of splendour
and pageantry. He has the
grand manner and yet the fluent
approach. He is without doubt
marvellously at ease when
abroad and when dealing with
high and rare foreign person-
ages.

For him, as an honoured
guest, Franco would hang out

the crimson and gold tapestries
of Castile from the balconies
and windows of Madrid.

And what a vivid clash of
personalities it would be! For
skill in fencing, for glib and
persuasive charm, for mobility
and sheer glitter these two are
superbly matched.

Mountbatten himself can have
no doubts whatever about
Gibraltar. There is nothing
that can be given away, and no
necessity to talk about that.
There is no question of an
American-type lease either.
What, then, has pushed Franco
so far in his undignified policy
of asking for the Rock? For
the answer to that we must look
again to the British Foreign
Office.

Guilty partner

AT the end of the war an
Anglo-American policy was
laid down that Franco Spain
should be excluded from the
United Nations. And Franco
was to be shown, with what-
ever documents could be found,
to prove it, as the guilty part-
ner of the Axis Powers.

The documents were not
sensational. But Mr. Ernest
Bevin had stern views about
Franco. His officials in the
Foreign Office supported him be-
cause they had an artful second
thought—an unpopular Spain,
with a stigma laid on it, would
not dare to clamour for Gibrat-
ar.

America had no such second
thoughts in its postwar policy
on Spain. And so it was
possible for Mr. John Foster

Dulles to make a quite painless
reappraisal of his Spanish
policy two years ago.

After long negotiations he
signed a defence treaty with
Franco. Although Spain is still
not a member of NATO, the
Armada can today take part in
the sea-air exercises of the
U.S. Fleet.

But obstinately Sir Anthony
Eden held to the aloof course
that had been set for him by
his Socialist forebears. He
did nothing effective to keep
Britain and America in step on
their Spanish policy.

On her own

SUCCESSIVE British Ambas-
sadors have come and gone
in Madrid. Their private instruc-
tions have been unaltered—they
are to be in no hurry to im-
prove their standing with the
regime.

The resulting omissions,
slights, and pinpricks would
fill a catalogue. And what has
been the net result? With
American finance and German
skill, Spain goes ahead on her
own. British influence is
slighter there today than at any
time since we first held
Gibraltar.

Ambassadors go out there
with salaries of £3,250 and
£7,500 in tax free allowances.
They find themselves receiving
Spanish cheques for broken
British windows.

Where British diplomacy fails,
the Navy often clears up the
mess. So I recommend the
adroit Mountbatten for a quiet
talk with the world's senior
dictator.

"WHITE ISLANDS" IN WAR

By JAMES IRVINE

Frankfurt.
If war comes again to
Europe there may be a
place—an island—un-
touched by war, a refuge for
women and children, the old
and the sick.

A "white island" sur-
rounded not by sea—but by
war.

This is the idea of a
simple little book salesman,
60-year-old Hans Zimmer,
of Frankfurt. A dream? No.
He thinks he can really do
it.

Hans Zimmer thought up his
idea of an island away from war.

when his wife, who was ex-
pecting a baby, said she was
worried about another war
coming.

"I have found the answer,"
he says now. "If war comes,
anybody whose name has been
listed in advance and who has
no war duties can go and live
on a white island."

Herr Zimmer admitted there
would be plenty of applications
—because there are a lot of
people afraid of another war.
He said his "thousand volun-
tary helpers" have sent a blue-
print of the white island to
many governments, and
many of them have written back
approvingly.

Among them the Irish and the
French.

The British and the Americans
have not said yet what they think
about it.

Neither have the Iron Curtain
countries.

There would be no world
leader of the organisation, Herr
Zimmer said. For it Mr. Eisen-
hower came out in favour, that
might put off Moscow.

Who will pay? "Well,
women and the sick. No rich
people have come forward yet,
but there are plenty of techni-
cal experts to go about building
the place."

And Herr Zimmer says the
white island plan will be in
the hands of the British and
the Americans.

SEFTON DELMER'S PACIFIC NEWSMAP

Chiang's Ambitions Being Curbed

MY congratulations to
President Eisen-
hower for his firm-
ness over the Formosa crisis
and to the Common-
wealth Prime Ministers for
their courage in putting
Formosa at the top of their
agenda.

Australia, New Zealand,
Canada, Britain—all have a
vital interest in the security
of the Pacific. They do not
wish to see that security
threatened by any more of
the Pacific passing under the
Iron Curtain.

Don't doubt that if the
Americans were to withdraw
their protection and permit
Formosa to pass under Com-
munist control it would con-
stitute a most deadly blow to
the safety of the whole Pacific
area right down to Australia
and New Zealand.

I REMEMBER

—way back in 1948

FORMOSA in Communist
hands as a base for
Chinese and Soviet forces, would
pieces through that American
protective belt of bases stretch-
ing from the north of Japan
right down through Okinawa
and the Philippines.

As long ago as November
1948 I was delighted to find the
Americans were clear in
their minds about this.

General Douglas MacArthur
told me the United States could
never afford to let the island



fall into the hands of the
Communists.

"It is not that we need
Formosa as a base for our-
selves but we simply cannot
allow an enemy to hold it." I
remember him saying.

"It would be a most danger-
ous penetration of our whole
defence system in the Pacific,
and undo the achievements of
the war."

At the time that was a most
important piece of information
for me. Up to then I was not at
all sure that it would be the
American view.

I had just flown back to
Tokyo after watching the
American advisory mission, that
trained Chiang Kai-shek's
army, get out of Nanking on
the mainland. "This is the end
of American help for Chiang," a
disgusted American colonel had
told me.

"Even if he establishes him-
self in Formosa we shall never
be able to build up for him
again the material we are
leaving behind here."

And almost all the other
American officers I spoke to
gave me the same shrug of
frustration.

PIANOS— Instead of guns

I COULD not blame them. Even
at the moment of that evacua-
tion, when it was essential that
all the military supplies possible
should be getting to Formosa, I
noticed that the Chinese air-
craft carrying out the evacua-
tion were loaded not with guns
but with grand pianos.

Is the U.S. Navy accept-
ing any more grand pianos for
transport from the Tachen
Islands in the latest Chiang
evacuation? I doubt it.

This Chiang retreat under
American protection is a signi-
ficant pointer to the new turn
in American China policy.

The Americans, despite the
numerical inferiority of their
Pacific air force to the Chinese
at the moment, could have
helped Chiang to hold the
islands if they had wanted to.

Then Eisenhower has made
him give them up means just
one thing: that the President
has at last put a stopper on
Chiang's dangerous and un-
realistic dreams of winning back
China with an invasion launched
from advanced island bases
like the Tachens.

A great thing this, if it
means, as I believe it does,
that the Americans are now
determined to curb their
trigger-happy allies in For-
mosa.

Ever since the Korean
war first gave Chiang and
his Old Guard their chance
they have been trying
everything to stampede the
Americans—and ourselves—
into a war with China
which would put them back
in power.

That period is done with
now. If there is to be a
quarrel with China, we
can be sure it will not be
caused by Chiang's at-
tempted reconquest but by
Communist China's threats
to our own interests.

And here let me give
our watchful policy-makers
a further thought. Don't
let us concentrate our at-
tentions in the Pacific exclusi-
vely on Formosa.

DANGER in Indonesia

FURTHER south there is a
strategic island group just
as important as Formosa to our
safety and that of the
Australians.

This group—the former Dutch
East Indies, now called Indo-
nesia—is in imminent danger of
being taken over by the
Communists.

They have already succeeded
in penetrating the government,
the administration, and the
trade unions.

My latest information from
Indonesia is that they are at
least preparing to hold a general
election there.

And in this election, as is
the custom in corrupt and cho-
tically run oriental States, of
this kind, the election machi-
vo has been carefully rigged.

Yes, it may be more difficult
to check the penetration of
Indonesia by the Communists
than to save Formosa from
Franco. One more problem for
the Commonwealth Prime
Ministers to contemplate. And
one well worthy of President
Eisenhower's thought as well.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Now isn't that nice? It's
'Desert Island Discs'!"

TAIKOO
SUGAR
HALF CUBES
GRANULATED
ICING
CASTER



TOMORROW'S CHANCES AT THE SEVENTH RACE MEETING

By "RAPIER"

The Hongkong Jockey Club's Seventh Race Meeting—to be held over two consecutive Saturday afternoons—starts tomorrow. Although many outstanding race ponies are being rested, punters can be assured of a good day's guessing as the big fields suggest many close finishes.

The Newmarket Handicap for Class 2 ponies over the two-mile post will be the main attraction in a programme of nine events tomorrow.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2 p.m.

Here are my estimates of the chances:

FIRST RACE

Customs Pass Handicap: 1 Mile.

The curtain rises with this event for Class 9 ponies, with Novice Jockeys as pilots, and a most interesting race should ensue.

Gladiolus (Mr. Kitchell), which won the Inspiration Handicap over the two-mile post on the second day of the Annual Meeting with Mr. Samarcq, up, carrying 149 lbs., appears the logical choice.

It ran very convincingly in the above race and, as Mr. Kitchell will have an allowance of 5 lbs. for a non-winning novice, i.e. 154 lbs., it should have a good chance of scoring another win here.

The danger will probably come from Thunder Sky (Mr. Starr Liu), which was second in the above race. As the pony is very fit at the moment an upset is quite possible.

The distance is also more to the liking of First Lady (Mr. S. L. Cham) and it should not be ignored although it was unplaced in this same race.

Kerrera (Mr. Barburp) is also good for the mile and, with 152 lbs. to handle, is a decided menace.

SECOND RACE

North Pass Handicap: Six Furlongs.

How Do I Know (Mr. H. C. Woo) is in the pink of condition and the short sprint may just suit it.

Honey Dew (Mr. Kwok) and Flying Dutchman (Mr. Tai) are reputed flyers that are expected to jump out for leadership right from the start.

Emperor Delight (Mr. C. F. Ng) is not to be underrated over this distance and should find firm support from the public.

For an outsider I recommend Good Girl (Mr. Samarcq).

THIRD RACE

Shatin Pass Handicap (First Section): 1 Mile.

Speedy Roger (Mr. Kwok) went very well in a training gallop on Friday morning (4-2-55) and everything points to the combination as the one to beat in this race.

Fox Hunter (Mr. S. L. Cham) scored his win over the two-mile post the last time out in easy fashion and should be considered carefully here as a win is not impossible.

Another pony to watch out for is Avoca (Mr. Ostrumoff) while Fighting Spirit (Mr. K. Shui) is expected to be as fit as it can be.

FOURTH RACE

Ascot Handicap: 6 Furlongs.

This race will be contested by Class 2 ponies. I think Kwok-sing (Mr. C. F. Ng) appears to be a safe proposition in view of its fine morning gallop last Saturday in 1.26—last quarter 26 seconds.

Crackerjack (Mr. H. K. Hung) and Norseman (Mr. Plumby) continue to maintain

good racing condition. The distance of this race suits the latter to a T.

Ambition (Mr. Kwok), Beautiful Lie (Mr. Wei) and Ping On (Mr. Tai) all have fair chances of success.

FIFTH RACE

Shatin Pass Handicap (Second Section): One Mile.

Ringway (Mr. Plumby) has a good opportunity of winning this race for the second section of Class 5 ponies despite its disappointing runs recently as it is fighting fit at the moment.

Marine Charger (Mr. Raitreuf) has been knocking at the door of success for a long time and Another Victory (Mr. Tai) is another pony to bear in mind as it is capable of making a race of it.

Tiny Grey (Mr. Williamson) and Easy Slam (Mr. Wei) too are making rapid improvement.

SIXTH RACE

Pineapple Pass Handicap (First Section): Six Furlongs.

In this race, Desert Gold (Mr. Andrew Chan) will have an opportunity to score a win following its performance in the Jockey Cup when it came in second to Fretmaster on the third day of the carnival.

There is Rowanglen (Mr. Kwok) to be considered and, if given a runaway start, it will give Desert Gold a good run for first place.

Munty Returns (Mr. C. L. Liu) and Rider's Wish (Mr. Joseph Lam) should fight out third place.

SEVENTH RACE

Newmarket Handicap: From 2-Mile Post.

This is the main event of the afternoon and will be contested by Class 2 ponies. Looking over the ponies entered I don't think I shall be far wrong in saying that the winner will come from among Gabriel, Jinks (Mr. Kwok), Clonfeckle (Mr. Samarcq), Beat That (Mr. Plumby) and Fen-church (Mr. Wei).

Gabriel Jinks came in second in the Grandstand Handicap on the second day of the Annual Meeting and has been penalised by 7 lbs. It is usually expected that the additional poundage will hinder its chances of winning.

Iping and Clonfeckle are strong ponies and they have done well before over this distance and should have a say at the finish.

Beat That and Fen-church are carrying 150 lbs. and 138 lbs. respectively and either may quite conceivably cause an upset.

EIGHTH RACE

Pineapple Pass Handicap (Second Section): Six Furlongs.

This race is for Class 3 ponies and among those prominent at the finish should be Roue d'Or (Mr. Botelho), Mourne (Mr. Plumby), Easy-going (Mr. Raitreuf) and Tune-phone (Mr. C. A. Lee).

After its fine win in the Encouragement Handicap on the second day of the carnival with Mr. Plumby up, Roue d'Or has been promoted to this class, but as it is running very well during morning gallops I think it will have a very good chance of scoring another win.

Mourne, under Mr. Andrew Lam, was a failure in the Jockey Cup at the Annual Meeting, but as it will be taken out by Mr. Plumby it may redeem itself over this distance.

Easy-going is not bad for this sprint event and should not be disregarded, and if it should take the lead from the start it will be hard to catch.

Tune-phone is improving in its morning trials and may prove dangerous over this distance.

NINTH RACE

Smugglers' Pass Handicap

This race will wind up the day's programme in which Class 6 ponies will battle out the finish.

Oceanic Sky (Mr. Chun Kit) having done so well in the morning gallop and King A in the Craigton Handicap (First Section) over the two-mile post at the 4th Race Meeting, has a great chance of winning this race.

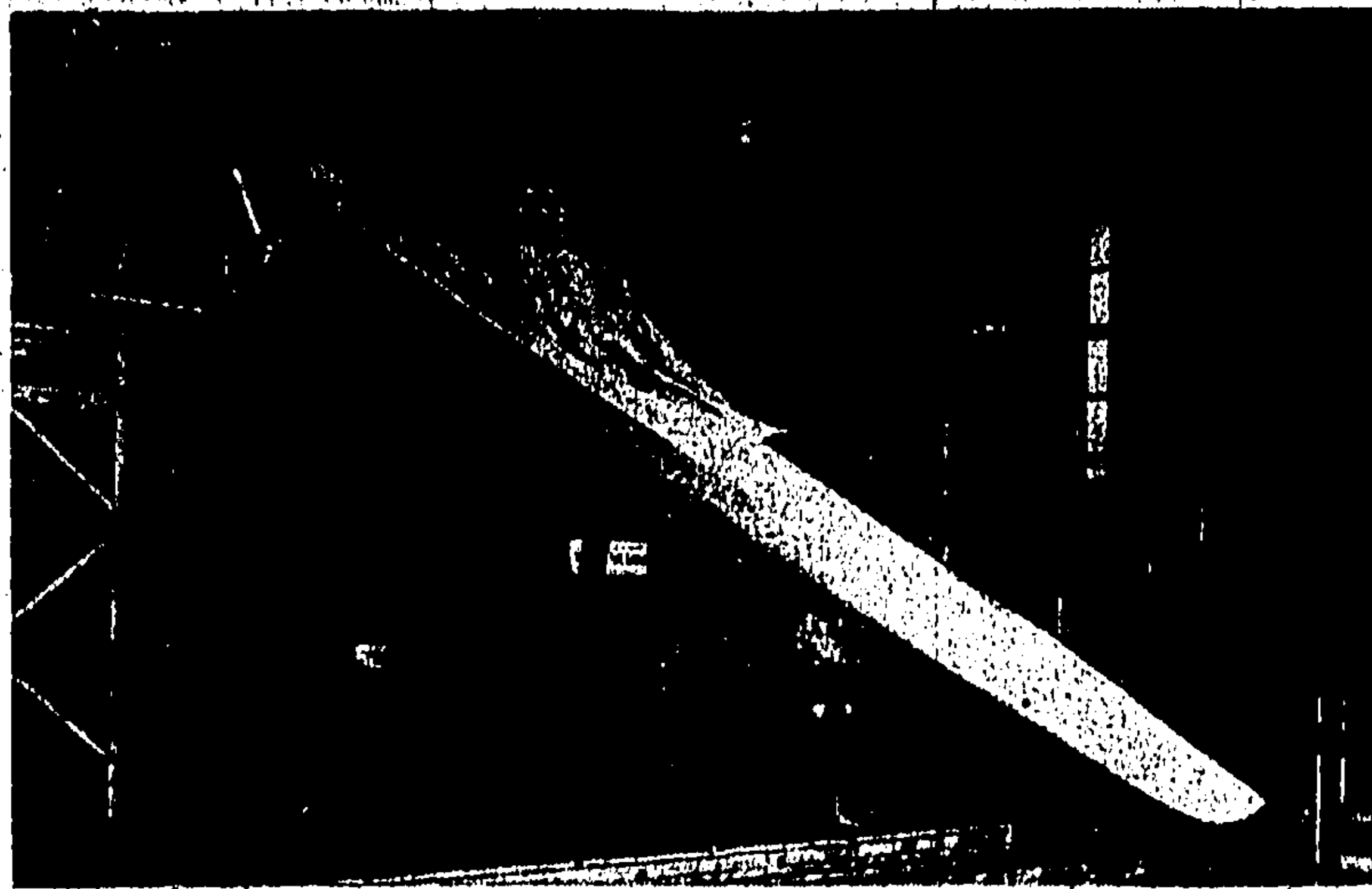
Conqueror (Mr. Samarcq) has improved a great deal in the morning gallop and will probably have a say at the finish if it does not actually win.

Jettfield (Mr. Kwok) is a fast improving pony and should be worth a bet each way.

Free Success (Mr. Wei) also looks dangerous over this distance and might give the others a fight.

Free Kick (Mr. A. Noddi) and Crown Witness (Mr. Plumby) are also good enough to be considered as not unlikely winners.

NEW SPORT IN COPENHAGEN



This new sport is proving very popular in Copenhagen — it is known as kayak diving — and members of the Danish Canoe and Kayak Association are to give demonstrations in one of the largest swimming halls in the Danish Capital. The diver in his kayak is pushed off the diving board from a height of about twelve feet into the water — he does a somersault, and comes up the right way... sometimes. It is said to be rather dangerous. — Express Photo.

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 6. Orders By Lieutenant Colonel O. F. Newton Dunn, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated February 8, 1955.

FORCE ORDERS

Annual Review. The Annual Review of the H.K. Defence Force will be held on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hong Kong Football Club Stadium on Sunday March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. Individual unit parades will be held on the day of the review.

Drill. The H.K. Defence Force will be drilled on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hong Kong Football Club Stadium on Sunday March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. Individual unit parades will be held on the day of the review.

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HOME GUARD

Training. The Home Guard will be trained on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hong Kong Football Club Stadium on Sunday March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. Individual unit parades will be held on the day of the review.

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IKKAF HANGAR

Training. The IKKAF Hangar will be trained on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hong Kong Football Club Stadium on Sunday March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. Individual unit parades will be held on the day of the review.

Training. The IKKAF Hangar will be trained on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Hong Kong Football Club Stadium on Sunday March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m. Individual unit parades will be held on the day of the review.

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Training. The IKKAF Hangar will be trained on Sunday, March 13, 1955, at 11 a.m

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

New Construction Projects
To Alleviate
Seasonal Lay-Offs

Ottawa, Feb. 10.

New construction which may total over \$100,000,000 (about \$33,400,000) in the next few years and changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act to permit the payment of increased supplementary benefits over a longer period are two of the ways in which the Canadian Government proposes to alleviate regional and seasonal unemployment.

When Parliament met early in January, it did so against a background of cautious forecasts of a continuation of increasing prosperity in 1955.

The year 1954 was the second most prosperous in Canada's history, although, as the New Year opened, there were some weak spots in the nation's economy which called for attention.

There were for example, 214,000 persons, representing 3.1 per cent of the labour force unemployed and seeking work, compared with 151,000 or 2.4 per cent of the labour force, in the previous year.

More Canadians, however, were gainfully employed as 1955 opened than at the beginning of 1954, although not as many in proportion to population and the size of the labour force.

FARM INCOMES

In Canada, 1954 saw a drastic reduction of farm incomes owing to a combination of poor wheat crop and reduced export sales. This factor, more than any other, accounted for a reduction in the gross national product of roughly two per cent, whereas from 1949 to 1953 total production had increased each year by about five per cent, giving this country an unparalleled period of prosperity.

There was also a marked decline in foreign trade in 1954, with exports and imports 9 per cent less for the first three quarters of the year.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

At home, special difficulties faced the farm implement and motorcar manufacturers.

NY Stocks

Jump

New York, Feb. 10. The stock market rose again to another all time record today.

Reciprocal Trade

Act Extension

Washington, Feb. 10. The House Ways and Means Committee today voted approval of a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, with no major concessions made to opponents of the Bill. — United Press.

US Man-Made Fibre
Production Down

New York, Feb. 10.

Total man-made fibre production in the United States during 1954 declined 4½ per cent to 1,431,800,000 pounds, according to Textile Organon, Statistical Bulletin of the Textile Economic Bureau, Inc.

Production of acetate filament amounted to 1,085,700,000 pounds, down 8½ per cent from 1953, while non-cellulosic fibre output rose 14½ per cent to 346,100,000 pounds.

Organon pointed out, however, that world production of rayon and acetate filament jumped 24½ per cent in 1954, increased 8½ per cent to a record 4,380,000 pounds. Output of staple was up 15 per cent while yarn production declined 4½ per cent.

Organon also noted that shipments generally kept pace with

or exceed production during 1954 and producers stock thus declined to 87,000,000 pounds at year-end of 1953.

Imports of man-made staple in the first 11 months of 1954 totalled 48,819,000 pounds at year-end, compared with 68,711,000 pounds in the full year 1953.

These imports consisted of 48,001,000 pounds of rayon staple, and 158,000 pounds of non-cellulosic man-made fibre. — United Press.

Private Atomic
Power Company

Washington, Feb. 10. New York City's giant utility firm, Consolidated Edison, announced today that it expects to apply for a licence to build and operate an atomic power plant without Government financial help.

Mr. E. R. Searing, President of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., told the Congress Atomic Energy Committee that the company has "every expectation" of applying for a licence "in the very near future."

Later Mr. Searing told newsmen that the company plans to build its atomic plant about five miles south of Peekskill, New York. He said it will be at least a year before construction starts. — United Press.

World Cotton
Markets

New York, Feb. 10. Cotton futures today opened slightly higher and maintained the advance for the rest of the session.

Abated hedge selling and general cautiousness among sellers, because of foreign political uncertainties, made prices reserved.

Closing on a note of firmness the list finished with net gains of 8 points. Opening prices were up 2 to 3 points. New Orleans closed up 10 to 14 points.

Evening-up in the nearby March delivery proceeded quietly. Outright liquidation there was absorbed by spot interests against sales of new crop months.

Commission houses and local interests took the other end of the exchange.

Export sale of raw cotton have been very light because of "serious price competition from other growths," according to the monthly letter of a leading spot firm.

Trading volumes and open interests in the exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
March	46,700	1,100,000
May	40,800	400,000
July	21,700	222,200
October	11,200	221,800
December	4,500	136,000
March	3,400	79,100
May	1,300	61,000
July	1,000	1,000
Total	129,000	2,065,500

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	31.00
March	31.00
May	30.90
July	30.80
October	30.70
December	30.60
March	30.50
May	30.40
July	30.30
October	30.20
December	30.10
March	30.00
May	29.90
July	29.80
October	29.70
December	29.60
March	29.50
May	29.40
July	29.30
October	29.20
December	29.10
March	29.00
May	28.90
July	28.80
October	28.70
December	28.60
March	28.50
May	28.40
July	28.30
October	28.20
December	28.10
March	28.00
May	27.90
July	27.80
October	27.70
December	27.60
March	27.50
May	27.40
July	27.30
October	27.20
December	27.10
March	27.00
May	26.90
July	26.80
October	26.70
December	26.60
March	26.50
May	26.40
July	26.30
October	26.20
December	26.10
March	26.00
May	25.90
July	25.80
October	25.70
December	25.60
March	25.50
May	25.40
July	25.30
October	25.20
December	25.10
March	25.00
May	24.90
July	24.80
October	24.70
December	24.60
March	24.50
May	24.40
July	24.30
October	24.20
December	24.10
March	24.00
May	23.90
July	23.80
October	23.70
December	23.60
March	23.50
May	23.40
July	23.30
October	23.20
December	23.10
March	23.00
May	22.90
July	22.80
October	22.70
December	22.60
March	22.50
May	22.40
July	22.30
October	22.20
December	22.10
March	22.00
May	21.90
July	21.80
October	21.70
December	21.60
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May	21.40
July	21.30
October	21.20
December	21.10
March	21.00
May	20.90
July	20.80
October	20.70
December	20.60
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July	20.30
October	20.20
December	20.10
March	20.00
May	19.90
July	19.80
October	19.70
December	19.60
March	19.50
May	19.40
July	19.30
October	19.20
December	19.10
March	19.00
May	18.90
July	18.80
October	18.70
December	18.60
March	18.50
May	18.40
July	18.30
October	18.20
December	18.10
March	18.00
May	17.90
July	17.80
October	17.70
December	17.60
March	17.50
May	17.40
July	17.30
October	17.20
December	17.10
March	17.00
May	16.90
July	16.80
October	16.70
December	16.60
March	16.50
May	16.40
July	16.30
October	16.20
December	16.10
March	16.00
May	15.90
July	15.80
October	15.70
December	15.60
March	15.50
May	15.40
July	15.30
October	15.20
December	15.10
March	15.00
May	14.90
July	14.80
October	14.70
December	14.60
March	14.50
May	14.40
July	14.30
October	14.20
December	14.10
March	14.00
May	13.90
July	13.80
October	13.70
December	13.60
March	13.50
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March	13.00
May	12.90
July	12.80
October	12.70
December	12.60
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October	11.20
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March	11.00
May	10.90
July	10.80
October	10.70
December	10.60
March	10.50
May	10.40
July	10.30
October	10.20
December	10.10
March	10.00
May	9.90
July	9.80
October	9.70
December	9.60
March	9.50
May	9.40
July	9.30
October	9.20
December	9.10
March	9.00
May	8.90
July	8.80
October	8.70
December	8.60
March	8.50
May	8.40
July	8.30
October	8.20
December	8.10
March	8.00
May	7.90
July	7.80
October	7.70
December	7.60
March	7.50
May	7.40
July	7.30
October	7.20
December	7.10
March	7.00
May	6.90
July	6.80
October	6.70
December	6.60
March	6.50
May	6.40
July	6.30
October	6.20
December	6.10
March	6.00
May	5.90
July	5.80
October	5.70
December	5.60
March	5.50
May	5.40
July	5.30
October	5.20
December	5.10
March	5.00
May	4.90
July	4.80
October	4.70
December	4.60
March	4.50
May	4.40
July	4.30
October	4.20
December	4.10
March	4.00
May	3.90
July	3.80
October	3.70
December	3.60
March	3.50
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October	3.20
December	3.10
March	3.00
May	2.90
July	2.80
October	2.70
December	2.60
March	2.50
May	2.40
July	2.30
October	2.20
December	2.10
March	2.00
May	1.90
July	1.80
October	1.70
December	1.60
March	1.50
May	1.40
July	1.30
October	1.20
December	1.10
March	1.00
May	0.90
July	0.80
October	0.70
December	0.60
March	0.50
May	0.40
July	0.30
October	0.20
December	0.10
March	0.00

NEW ORLEANS

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Spot	31.00
March	31.00
May	30.90
July	30.80
October	30.70
December	30.60
March	30.50
May	30.40
July	30.30
October	30.20
December	30.10
March	30.00
May	29.90
July	29.80
October	29.70
December	29.60
March	29.50
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October	20.70
December	20.60
March	20.50

